CHEMISTRY DIVISION

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs are Used"

Vol. 7 New York, August 2, 1920 No. 5

TURN ON THE LIGHT

Editors Must Come First in the Scheme for Reincarnation of Dye Industry as a News Item

PART II

BREVITY is the soul of wit, but that is not the only thing it happens to be the soul of. It is the soul of many things, desirable and worthy which, unendowed with that priceless quality, would become mediocre or well-nigh useless. And it is sometimes the sole means of reaching the public with a message of import.

We left our solid citizen last week perusing his brief news paragraph about the dye industry and what it means to the country, his appetite whetted for more. And in picturing him thus we can almost hear, it seems, a faint ripple of laughter among the audience, beginning 'way back among the rear seats and working forward, swelling as it comes into a full-throated roar. The picture is so improbable as to be amusing? So be it, then. Have your laugh out, and let us leave the citizen to his newspaper, just for a little while, and consider publicity for the dye industry in general. First, however, the reader is warned that there will be no statistics.

A great and important truth suddenly develops—so important as to affect the welfare of an entire nation, but of such a character that it manifests itself in the beginning only to a few scientific gentlemen, and of so complex a character that a demonstration of its real importance is a task to challenge the best efforts of trained writers and speakers. There is the situation of the dye industry in this country—but not in Germany, where its importance is—and has for long been—a matter of public knowledge to a very great extent indeed.

Articles of a somewhat technical nature are prepared and sent out to the press (we are not now speaking of the trade journals), and speeches are made at such scentific gatherings open to the public as, for instance, the Chemical Exposition, and are reported in the daily press. Out of all the editors who receive this matter in one form or another, through the news agencies, there will be many who will not judge it of sufficient news value to make use of it, particularly if there happens to be a great deal of important local news

at the time it is received, and there is pressure on the columns.

There are many more who, for either or both of the two reasons mentioned above, will not regard it of sufficient news value to use *all* of it. It may be too long or too technical, or both, and the editor may be in a hurry; it may reach him as he is about to go to press with a full paper and be amazingly slashed or utterly discarded. There are lots of things that can happen to a news or any other kind of a "story" sent to the press for publication.

But it is printed in full or in part by a not too lusty percentage of the editors, and goes on out to the readers of these publications. Out of the readers, there are certain to be many who never see it, many who note the heading and the subheading but who don't read it, and many more who read part of it or else "skim" it in such a manner as to have a rather hazy notion as to what it was all about the next day—if, indeed, they ever think of it again.

This is at the beginning. Later on matters grow a trifle more involved. This is what the dye industry is facing to-day under present conditions, when it must bring about its own reincarnation as a news item. To-day, things are not as they were when the editors were clamoring for information. At that time, information was literally sucked out; to-day, broadly speaking, whatever goes out and finds its mark must have a propelling force behind it.

To continue: A week or so passes, and another item goes out, to receive practically the same amount of ultimate consideration. Let the reader estimate for himself—and he can do it fully as accurately as we can—just how many items it would take to attain the same amount of standing and force that the first one would have if it received 100 per cent attention from both editors and readers.

The truth is that no amount of articles or "stories" can ever attain that 100 per cent mark, and, while always approaching it, never arrive. The old schoolboy problem of the grasshopper on the plank is a good analogy. This animal, it will be recalled, started at one end and made a series of hops. The first one took it half the length of the plank. The next and each successive hop always reduced the distance between the hopper and the end of the plank by one-half the remaining distance. The unwary were asked to tell how many hops it would take the wee beastie is to arrive at the end of a ten-foot plank.

The two principal barriers to be passed in carrying on the work of revealing the role of the dye industry are (1) lack of knowledge of its value of such information to the public on the part of editors, and (2) lack of interest and general indifference on the part of the public itself. By this last it is not meant that the public is indifferent as to the quality of its dyes, but merely that a large percentage of the claims made for them leaves it cold and skeptical. Sweeping statements to the effect that American dyes are the equal of the imported no longer carry much weight, for a majority of men and women imagine that they have within their own personal experience conclusive evidence to the contrary.

The public must be made to understand, by a slow, painstaking process:

1. That the improper application of flawless dyestuffs can produce the same effects as the proper use of inferior dyes.

2. That a certain dye may be fast on one fabric and fugitive on another, and hence that sharp practice in the form of mixtures—such as cotton with goods sold as pure silk, for instance—will lead to trouble.

3. The role of the vat dyes, and the reasons why this country has not yet made anything more than a beginning in the manufacture of these important colors.

4. The necessity for the maintenance of a corps of research chemists such as the possession of a complete coal-tar chemical industry alone can insure.

5. The penalty which the absence of such an industry would incur in the

event of another international crisis stopping the supply from abroad.

6. The relation of the dye industry to preparedness against both war and disease.

7. The reason why the dye industry needs a peculiar type of legislation to protect it.

The above list is not complete, nor has an attempt been made to set out the items in the order of their importance. But it can be seen at a glance that with a majority of the public fairly well informed as to each of these points, the future of the dye industry would be safe in this country, and the country would be the gainer. And it can likewise be seen that informing the public is going to be a great task.

A splendid beginning has been made. Too much praise cannot be given the work of the American Dyes Institute, and let it be said that the results would have been even more striking had not the Senate's failure to act on the Dye bill taken up so much of the time of those in charge as to prevent the carrying out of extensive plans. This serves again to emphasize the harm which is being done by the delay. Nevertheless, the fact that two hundred women's clubs have endorsed American dyes is, among others, a worthy achievement. We predict that the members of those clubs will form a host against which no craven department store proprietors can stand for long.

Mr. Corwine, secretary, declares that the medicinal side of the dye industry will appeal to the women far more quickly than will the explosives phase—that and the decorative angle. This is natural, for, as Mr. Corwine points out, a woman, while well able to hold her own with her men-folk when it comes to patriotism and sheer grit, does not care to think of war and destruction unless she has to, while healing and nursing, as well as the beautifying of the home and the selection and care of the family raiment, constitute her natural sphere of activity. The secretary of the Dyes Institute likewise recently pointed out to the writer that the absence of vat dyes is chiefly felt by women and not men, since it is these colors which go to produce so many of the delicate shades on perishable dress goods which must be frequently laundered.

Hence, an appeal to women on these grounds will invariably meet with a ready response, while men are apt to be more quickly interested by an explanation of what the dye industry means in preventing warlike threats of foreign powers. In other words, your average man realizes that he will not so easily take offense at anything William Harrison Dempsey might say to him as at something uttered by a man whose physical prowess is more nearly equal to his own. Nations are very like individuals in this respect. The United States would find it harder to insult Turkey than Armenia would, any day.

The news service of the American Chemical Society is likewise a priceless possession to the chemical industries in general, and while the process of educa-

(*Continued on page 9.*)

America's Standard

Sulphur Bordeaux Y
Sulphur Bordeaux Extra Conc.
Sulphur Brown 3R

The ideal Maroon and Cordovan Shades

Sulphur Yellow GG
Sulphur Yellow R

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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER
Published weekly by
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A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

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SECRECY AS TO DYE IMPORT LICENSES

We print this week two letters, self-explanatory, which may make clear to some of the disgruntled why lists of those securing licenses to import dyes from abroad cannot be furnished.

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Standard Weights and Measures
James A. Reed, Missouri, Chairman
Don M. Hunt, Clerk

Hon. Bainbridge Colby,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

I understand that certain importers and exporters of the country have been very desirous of obtaining lists of dyestuffs importers now receiving import licenses from the War Trade Board section of the State Department, but for some reason the State Department is keeping these lists secret.

It appears to me that the merchants of this country are entitled to this information, which is undoubtedly public property. I would appreciate it if you would write me the attitude of the Department on these matters.

Very sincerely,
(Signed) J. A. REED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

Honorable James A Reed,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 10th in which you state that you understand that for some reason the Department of State has refused to supply certain importers and exporters with a list showing the names of those importers who have received licenses from the War Trade Board Section to import German dyes, and asking to be advised as to the attitude of the Department on these matters.

Certain interests in this country have requested a list showing the total amounts of certain German dyes licensed for import, the name of the German factory exporting them, the name and address of the importer, and the name and address of the consumer in this country. In conformity with established policy in such cases, these interests have been advised as to the total amount of certain specified dyes which have been licensed for import but the other information requested has been refused.

It has been the policy of the War Trade Board and of this Department to consider the details of import licenses and of all applications for licenses to import as being confidential, and to be disclosed only to the applicant, the licensee, or the consignee.

Before a license to import German dyes is issued, the consumer is required to make application to the Department of State (War Trade Board Section) for an Allocation Certificate. When filing this application, the consumer is required to divulge certain information regarding his need for particular dyes, and his ordinary consumption of such dyes during a six months' period. Besides this, the importer is required to furnish certain additional information before an import license will be issued to him.

This Department holds that this information is obtained from importers under a species of legal duress which establishes a fiduciary relationship between the individual importer, the consumer and the Department. Any disclosure by the Department (War Trade Board Section) of the detailed information thus secured to a competitor, other hostile interests, or any private person

other than the applicant, consignee, or licensee, would, in the opinion of this Department, be an unauthorized breach of confidence in violation of sound public policy and incompatible with the public interests.

I have the honor to be, my dear Senator,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) NORMAN H. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

TURN ON THE LIGHT

(*Continued from page 7.*)

tion is slow, the leaven is working, and its efforts will inevitably lead to a much wider understanding of the functions of the chemists which is so necessary to our welfare nowadays. The articles sent out by the organization possess the merit of being authoritative, and at the same couched in terms which will interest the average newspaper reader. One might almost say that his suspicions are first lulled and his interest awakened, after which the educational hypodermic is slipped in so expertly as to be practically painless.

In the general scheme of education, the editors come first. Once their sympathetic understanding is enlisted, anything becomes possible. Their sympathies and their good will can be quickest aroused by giving them items of legitimate news interest—not something they will regard merely as "fillers." We suggest the addition of countless short items, each consisting of about two paragraphs. The second paragraph should contain the educational item, and it should be hitched up to a news item in the first—the news item to be featured in the heading. This will provide the picture of the solid citizen absorbing it which we spoke so feelingly of further back.

It is useless, in this form of propaganda, to try to tell the whole story at once. Each item should focus attention upon but one of the points set

(*Continued on page 12.*)

COLORS Acid—Mordant—Basic Direct—Sulphur
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COTTON FINISHES
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Ciba Violet
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Cibanone Olive
Cibanone Yellow
Cibanone Orange

MFR'D BY THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BASLE, SWITZERLAND

AGENTS

& COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE

TURN ON THE LIGHT

(*Continued from page 9.*)

forth. The whole story can be taken care of in magazine articles and Sunday newspaper feature articles. Your average daily wants none of them, as a rule.

To do this effectively, the services of a trained newspaper man who thoroughly understands the situation of the dye industry are indispensable for the preparation of the items. Such a man as Samuel Hopkins Adams, for instance, can do more good than any quantity of scientists whose only business is science, and newspaper men whose only business is reporting. Mr. Adams knows what the dye men want, he knows what editors want, and he knows what the public wants and is generously gifted in the matter of being able to give it to them.

The REPORTER believes that from now on, efforts to educate the public in the needs of the dye industry and the dye industry's importance to the public, should increase rapidly. The light must now be turned on full force.

ATLANTIC INSURES EMPLOYEES OF MONTH OR OVER

All employees of the Atlantic Dyestuff Company, of Boston, with works at Burrage, Mass., who have been with the firm for thirty days or more, have been notified that they are covered, at the company's expense, by ample insurance policies, taken out with one of the old line insurance companies.

GEIGY OPENS TWO BRANCH OFFICES SIMULTANEOUSLY

Two branch offices in widely separated territories were opened simultaneously by the Geigy Company, Inc., New York City, on July 15, when a branch at 64 West Randolph Street, Chicago, was announced ready for business, and a Southern office at Columbus, Ga., was established. The former is in charge of Phineas Kent, Jr., while the latter is under the management of David G. Wallace, a well-known Southern dyer with a large acquaintanceship among the mills.

BELGIAN ARTIFICIAL SILK PLANT HERE

The Belgian artificial silk interests, it is announced, have started the construction of a plant in this country at Hopewell, Va., the former munitions town. The Tubize Corporation is the owner and promoter of the new enterprise. Merkens Bros., 487 Broadway, are the domestic representatives.

Tubize silk, deriving its name from the town of that name in Belgium, is made of cotton linters, and, on account of its "fineness," is used in making silk underwear, ribbons and other commodities not usually included in the list of artificial silk products. The materials to be used in the American plant will probably be purchased in this country. This refers equally to the basic cotton linters and to the necessary chemicals. Belgian chemists are now in this country experimenting with these materials, and engineers have also come over to superintend the installation of the needed machinery.

By the addition of the Tubize plant it is thought that this country will soon be entirely independent of European artificial silk makers. At present there are three Viscose factories in operation. The Du Pont organization, which is expert in the handling of nitrated cellulose products, is also planning to enter the field.

OLIVE AND BROWN SHADES ON VEGETABLE FIBERS

A British patent has been granted for the production of fast olive and brown shades on vegetable fibers, yarns and fabrics by the use of the salts of copper and manganese. The process consists in impregnating the material with various mixtures of the soluble salts and then passing through an alkaline bath

which deposits the oxides of these metals on the fiber. If the acetates of these metals are used, the colors may be printed and developed by steam.

CONSANTO DINES REPRESENTATIVE, OFF TO START ENGLISH BRANCH

The officials of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, gave a farewell dinner Saturday night, July 17, at the Planters Hotel to Benjamin Thomas, a chemist employed at the plant, preparatory to his leaving St. Louis within the next few days for England, where he is being sent by the company to supervise the establishment of a branch manufacturing plant there. Mr. Thomas is the first of a number of chemists which the company will send there.

THE COLORATION OF PAPER

By O. Kress

The article from which we make extracts was prepared for the "Textbook on Pulp and Paper Manufacture," under the direction of a joint educational committee representing the industry in Canada and the United States. It is also published in the official organs of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry and the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association as an assistance to the work of the committee. We are asked to invite the criticisms of our readers with the object of correcting any possible errors of statement.

Before the introduction of aniline colors, paper was colored by means of pigments, dyes derived from either vegetable or animal sources, or color lakes. These lakes are made from either vegetable or animal dyes, to increase their tinctorial power, resistance to fading, etc. Many of these products were very permanent; but in view of the cheapness, ease of application and uniformity in strength and shade, the aniline dyes have, with a few minor exceptions, replaced both the pigments and natural dyestuffs. During the period of the late war, when a decided shortage of dyestuffs occurred, the paper mills largely reverted to the use of pigments and natural vegetable dyestuffs. The latter appeared on the market in the form of concentrated powders, pastes or lakes, made from fustic, quercitron, hypernic (Lima wood), black oak, logwood, etc.

Lakes

By a lake is understood the coloring matter produced by precipitating a dye as an insoluble compound upon an inert base, by means of acids, salts or alkalies, or by means of the base itself. It is of interest to know that such material as aluminium hydrate, certain clays and green earth have the property of fixing small amounts of basic dyes upon themselves with the formation of lakes.

The important lakes of the basic dyes are compounds of the dye with tannic acid, tartar emetic, etc., formed in the presence of certain bases, such as blanc fixe, barytes, whiting, china clay, green earth or aluminium hydrate.

Lakes of acid dyes are generally compounds of barium, calcium, aluminium, lead, iron or chromium, precipitated by means of the metallic salts, in the presence of the base or simulta-

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A COLOR FOR SILK-WOOL-COTTON-PAPER ETC.

neously with the formation of the base. Certain insoluble dyes, such as paranitraniline red, when produced on a base are sometimes called lakes, but do not properly come under this definition.

Color lakes made from the vegetable dyestuffs, while important during the recent aniline dye shortage, will not be used in the future to any extent, as coal-tar dyes are now being made in sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy all the needs of the paper industry.

Pigments

Pigments used in the coloring of paper pulp are of three types: insoluble mineral products, ground either in their natural state, such as ochre, raw umber, etc., or heat treated products, such as burnt turkey umber, etc., colored insoluble organic compounds, such as Prussian blue, lead chromate, ultramarine, etc., or as insoluble organic compounds which are true aniline dyestuffs, such as the vat dyes, which find application in the paper industry by being used as true pigments. These latter dyes will be included under the aniline dyes. On the border line between insoluble pigments and soluble aniline dyestuffs may be considered such products as soluble Prussian blue.

In general, the coloring of paper stock in the beater by means of pigments depends on the mechanical entanglement of the insoluble pigment with the paper stock, there being no direct coloring or absorption of the colored pigment. The depth of the coloration of the paper, therefore, depends largely on the degree of sizing, the character of the stock (slow stock retaining larger amounts of the pigment than a free stock), character of the pigment, and also on the type and operation of the paper machine. Strong suction, either at the suction box or by the suction roll, tends to produce a two-sided effect on the paper, the top side of the paper being more strongly tinted or colored than the wire side. With strong suction or with a free stock there is tendency to lose a higher percentage of pigment in the back water, the pigment behaving exactly like clay or other loading material. Pigments, if used in large amounts, have a decided weakening action on the paper, acting in this way like ordinary loading materials. Pigments such as the ochres and the other earth colors should be tested for grit, as, when used in large amounts for deep shades, this grit may cause pinholes in the paper, causing frequent breaking of the paper while it is going over the machine; the grit has also a tendency to wear the felts and wires, and to scratch the calender rolls like a gritty clay when used for loading purposes.

Low Coloring Power

Pigments as a rule are very low in tinctorial power. The following comparisons obtained by laboratory trials will give some idea of the tinctorial strength of a few pigments in comparison with aniline dyestuffs. Four hundred parts of turkey umber were matched with 100 parts of a fast aniline dye mixture or with eighteen parts of a cheaper and less permanent basic dye mixture; four hundred parts of a red oxide were replaced with 84.4 parts of a fast aniline dye mixture, or with 34.6 parts of a cheaper basic aniline dye mixture. Four hundred parts of a French ochre could be replaced by eight parts of an aniline dye mixture, while forty-eight parts of chrome paste were replaced with on part auramine conc.

Certain of the pigments, such as red oxide, for example, are characterized by great permanence and resistance to light and chemicals. Their low tinctorial power and other drawbacks have gradually, to a large extent, caused their substitution by aniline dyes.

The inorganic pigments used as colors to tint or color paper stock in the beater are of very minor importance in comparison with the aniline colors, and the individual pigments will receive only a brief consideration.

Chrome Yellow (Canary Yellow, Canary Paste)

This yellow pigment usually appears on the market in the form of a paste, or the mill may color the stock by adding a solution of lead acetate (sugar of lead) to the beater and, after a short time, when some of the lead acetate has penetrated the fiber, precipitating it in place by means of a solution of sodium or potassium bichromate. If the color is made in the beater, it is difficut to hold the shade of each individual beater uniform, as the temperature, concentration, and alkalinity of the water tend to vary the shade. Heat and alkali especially change the bright lemon shade to the orange cast, while hydrogen sulphide darkens the colors.

Yellow ochre and siennas are natural silicates, the ochres containing hydrated oxide of iron, the siennas containing manganese oxide. The color varies from yellow to brown, the tinctorial power being very low. While these pigments are of permanent shade, not being affected by size, alum, alkalinity of the water, their action, in so far as the coloring of paper is concerned is very similar to clay. If used in large amounts in order to produce a deep shade these products have a decided weakening action on the strength of the finished sheet. Freedom from grit is also important.

Umbers are complex natural silicates of a brown shade containing a higher percentage of manganese oxide than is found in the siennas. The general remarks relative to the disadvantages of using ochres and siennas apply to the use of umbers.—*Dyer & Calico Printer.*

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON VICTIMS OF FALSE CLOSING RUMOR

In its issue of July 26, The Reporter printed among its notes an item to the effect that the Butterworth-Judson plant at Newark had been temporarily closed on account of an acute shortage of coal. This report first appeared in the Newark newspapers, and proved to be false, although it misled a number of trade journals. The Butterworth-Judson plant, officials of the company state, has not been closed for a moment, nor is there any plan for closing. It is thought that the rumor might possibly have been started by some men recently discharged from the works.

Dye-a-Grams

It's our long-distance opinion that the dye manufacturers are busier matching samples than some mills are dyeing goods.

—o—

Senator Harding's speech of acceptance "bristles with Americanism." When the Dye bill comes up again we can judge what the bristles are worth.

—o—

Well, Debs is one Presidential candidate who is where he is for what he stands for!

—o—

In the law of supply and demand, we note that demand seems to be distinctly in the lead when it comes to prices.

—o—

Hiram Johnson was a Developed Black—but he didn't "last"!

—o—

Somehow or other, during the race for the Presidential candidacy, a

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Manufacturers of Aniline Colors
88 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Works at South Middleton, Mass. New York Office, 150 Nassau Street

"Black" was developed in the "Wood"-pile!

—o—

Lumber is certainly not what it used to be—hence, planks laid in June may not last until November.

—o—

W. J. B. declares "John Barleycorn is in his coffin." There must be a lot of leaks in that coffin!

—o—

And we are informed that the final "dry" decision was handed down by a "full" court!

—o—

"The Eagle Screams!"—Headline. We've heard of holding on to a dollar until the eagle screamed, but we don't know how it's done. (Neither do we. —*Ed.*)

—o—

"Determination of Fastness of Dyed Fabrics"—Headline. Alas! the trouble has never been in the determination.

—o—

"Newport All the Way."—If it were only Old Port, we'd (sh-h-h) *all* know the way!

—o—

Industrial unrest?—now it's industrial *rest.* Oh, where art thou, Happy Medium?

—o—

The time to show your ability is when business is slack.

G. E. T.

TEMPERATURE IN DYEING

Variations in temperature of the dyeing liquor constitute one of the most frequent obstacles to the production of level dyeings. As it has not so far been possible to manufacture coloring matters that may be fixed on fibers at one and the same temperature, and as there are hardy two coloring matters having exactly identical properties under the influence of the same degree of heat, it results that a study must be made in determining the temperature at which certain products give the best results. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that coloring matters belonging to the same chemical group may exhibit differing affinity for a certain fiber at t same temperature, and in these other circumstances the remedy lie modifying and controlling the tempe ture at which the dyeing is conducte

In the case of uneven dyeing, shade may sometimes be equalized decreasing the proportion of colo matter in the liquor, but this practic not to be recommended when m successive lots are to be treated. should be remembered that most co ing matters do not require for the b results to be applied from a boil point. Notably, in the use of the b dyes, high temperatures are apt to fect a more or less partial destruc of the coloring matter, and it is the fore absolutely necessary to confor the proper temperature. In some stances it is necessary, for the purp of completing dyeings made with so of the basic dyes, to add a small qu tity of acid. Then only may the te perature be slightly raised.

Pale shades produced on cotton w the direct dyes are only as a rule tained successfully by dyeing at moderate temperature, but medium a deep shades may be produced at about the boil. These examples se to indicate the importance of controll the temperature of the dyeing liqu Many dyeings may lose their brillian by too prolonged treatment at the b Certain vat dyes show properties in t dye bath that make it imperative th the temperature at which the dyeing conducted should be most carefu controlled.

In the dyeing of cotton piece-goo on the jigger, with a mixture of co ing matters, it is not possible to get t best results, even if the liquor is pr erly prepared, and the right number passages given, unless the temperatu be adequately controlled throughout t dyeing. In open dyeing vessels, t tendency is always during the cou of working towards a fall in tempe ture of the liquor. This possibility, not properly guarded against, may r sult in the production of uneven d ings, more especially in the case

compound shades. In the dyeing of wool, unevenness resulting from variations of temperature is not so marked as in the case of cotton.

In a works well equipped for the convenient control and regulation of the temperature of the dyeing liquors, the production of uneven dyeing is far less frequent than in the works yet working by the old empirical methods.—*L'Industrie Textile, translated in Textiles.*

NEW MONOAZO DYESTUFF

Fr. Bayer & Company have patented a process for the preparation of new monoazo dyes which are obtained by combining by acid coupling the diazo compounds of 5—nitro—2—aminobenzene—1—carboxylic acid amides in which the two hydrogen atoms of the amide group are replaced by alkyl-, aryl-, or analkyl groups with sulphonic acids of beta-naphthyl amine or its substitution products other than the 2—aryl-, or 2—alkyl—amino—8—naphthol—6—sulphonic acids. These new products dye wool from acid baths in red to violet shades, fast to light and fulling, and of good levelling powers.

"THAT MERGER" STILL IN THE AIR

For more than a year past there have been rumors and more rumors of a consolidation of the great chemical concerns, Semet-Solvay General Chemical and National Aniline Companies. Stories regarding the proposed amalgamation have gone out only to be contradicted. The Wall Street Journal in a recent issue brings the subject again to life and says:

"The new company will have capital of $350,000,000 and the National Aniline now selling at 79¾, an advance of over $3, will get stock in new company sufficient to make present stock worth par.

"It is understood that the aggregate earnings of the companies to be embodied in the merger, Barrett, National Aniline, General Chemical and Semet-Solvay, are now running at the rate of $30,000,000 annually of which National Aniline contributes about $12,000,000."

The annual estimate of the raw silk production of the world, compiled by the Union of Raw Silk Merchants, of Lyons, France, shows for 1919 a decline of 3,430,500 pounds from the production of the preceding year, and of 6,239,100 pounds from that of 1917.

In 1918-19 the State of Sao Paulo, produced 50,000 tons of raw cotton, and her constantly increasing textile factories consumed 25,000 tons. About half of the local cotton production was exported. Her 1919-20 cotton crop will be much less than the preceding one, it is estimated. Since Brazil, which could be the heaviest cotton producer of South America, yields scarcely half of one per cent of the world's production, valuable opportunities for fostering this industry are open.

S. R. David & Co., Inc.
252 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
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and
Chemicals
Factory:
Dye Products & Chemical Co., Inc.
Newark, N. J.
New England Representatives:
Lamie Chemical Co.
New Haven Office: 944 Chapel St.

Bosson & Lane
Manufacturers of
Sizing and Finishing products for Cotton, Woolen and Worsted goods
Victoroil, for cotton warps.
Soluble Wax—Scotch Size.
Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

Announcement has been made by the Garfield Aniline Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the effect that the capital of this concern has been increased from $75,000 to $200,000.

The Mountain Varnish and Color Works, New York, has increased its capital from $1,500,000 to $2,400,000, according to a recent announcement.

Announcement has been made by the Saxon Mills, of Spartanburg, S. C., that the capital of this concern has been increased from $400,000 to $1,000,000 to provide for expansion.

With a capital stock of $125,000, the Diamond Black Company has been chartered under the laws of West Virginia. Headquarters of the new enterprise will be located in Charlestown.

The Center Cotton Mills, recently chartered under the laws of North Carolina with an authorized capital of $250,000, will begin business with a paid-in capital of $150,000. Headquarters of the company are at Malden, that State.

Under the laws of Delaware the International Cotton Warehouse Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000. The company will deal in cotton, cottonseed, cotton oil, etc.

With a capital of $50,000, the Morning Star Hosiery Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York to manufacture knit goods and underwear. The incorporators consist of Herman L. Bodine, Annie Mendelson and Max Levy, 217 Morningside Road, Port Richmond, N. Y.

Alkali Blue 6B

R. LECHNER CO., INC.
110 East 23d Street New York

For the first time in the history of the Lowell Textile School a young woman received a degree at the 1[illegible] commencement of that institution. She is Dorothy Maria Burbeck, of Lowell, and had for her thesis "Phthalein Dyes from Substituted Naphthalic." There were sixteen graduates this year.

Under the laws of Pennsylvania, the William H. Bratton Hosiery Company has been incorporated to manufacture cotton and silk hosiery. Headquarters will be located at Philadelphia, and the incorporators are named as William H. Bratton, treasurer, and associates.

Announcement has been made by the Color Works, Inc., of New York, to the effect that this firm has acquired the former power plant of the Morris County Traction Company at Chatham, N. J. The building will be converted into a factory for the production of dyes.

Raw silk and cotton tissue constituted more than forty per cent of the total exports from Japan for the four months ending April, 1920, which totaled 761,662,000 yen. Among raw materials other than cotton, wool held the lead.

Announcement has been made to the effect that the R. M. Chemical Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Delaware with a capital of $1,000,000 for proposed expansion. Extensive export operations are among the company's plans for the future. Francis A. Imandt is president.

The Davin Chemical Company, Elizabeth, N. J., with Guy Chason as agent, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State to manufacture and deal in all kinds of dyestuffs and chemicals, as well as to take over and operate the business of the Davin Chemical Company, Inc., a New York corporation. The company has a capital of $250,000.

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Offices:
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Philadelphia, Pa.
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Chicago, Ill.

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Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

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National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.

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